ATTACHMENT J.2
Scope of Work & Specifications

SCOPE OF WORK AND SPECIFICATIONS
FOR RENOVATION OF BASKETBALL COURTS FOR

1. FLORIDA AVENUE BASKETBALL COURT
   LOCATION: FLORIDA AVE. AND R STREET, NW

2. PARKVIEW BASKETBALL COURT
   LOCATION: 693 OTIS PL., NW

Basketball Court Dim.

Florida Ave

119 ft. & 8 inch. X 60 ft. & 7 inch.

Parkview

54 ft. X 81 ft. & 1 inch.

The District of Columbia Office of Contracting and Procurement (OCP), on behalf of the District of Columbia Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), has a requirement to resurface the basketball courts at above mentioned three sites. The contractor selected shall provide all labor, materials, and equipment as specified and as required for complete and proper execution, and examine the area(s) and conditions under which the work shall be performed. The scope of work and specifications shall include but not necessarily be limited to...

1. Removing and disposing off the old fencing to acquire access to facilities,
2. Milling existing asphalt pavement and top dress with 2" crushed stone **dust** after Wet scrubbing low areas with water and stiff broom to remove all sediment, silt and any foreign materials
3. Install 2 1/2" min. after compaction asphalt base course pavement and 1" min compacted surface course. Contractor must apply in two courses (the base and surface courses) to achieve required surface smoothness where the surface course being of finer texture than the base course.
4. Apply new acrylic surface mix and as set forth in attached specification or approved equal.
5. The finished court surface should slope 1" in 10 ft., o.83% on a true plane from end to end, corner to corner, or side to side. End to end slope is preferable for a playing surface and for construction. The elevation difference for the courts from one end to the other is not noticeable by the players. The surface should not slope away in two directions from the short center line

6. Color coating play surface as per the attached specification
7. Providing and installing basketball posts, backboards, rims and nets for the basket courts. The quantity of the equipments shall match the existing ones.
8. Installing 8' high new vinyl-clad chin link fencing and gates as per the attached fencing specification. Contractor shall measure the actual linear footage before its proposal is submitted.

DPR TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF TENNIS AND BASKETBALL COURTS

1. General

The tennis courts should be tournament quality and meet the standards of the U.S. Tennis Court and Track Builder Association. All berms should have a maximum slope of 33% (1:3) between terraces. The fence should have openings no larger than 1 ½" x 1 ½" and should form an

architectonic marriage to the local setting. All damage outlets should be level and meet contours of the court surface. See figure (1.0)

The asphalt paving shall be constructed Full-Depth on prepared sub-grade. A Full-Depth asphalt pavement is one in which asphalt mixtures are employed for all courses above the sub-grade or improved sub-grade. Normally, more than one course is needed to achieve required surface smoothness, the surface course being of finer texture than the base course. In addition to conventional asphalt surface construction, proprietary products, in color, are available and should be used in multiple layers to give very close surface tolerances.

The renovation of the exiting courts shall be milled to a minimum depth of 2" and shall be toped by 2" crushed stone dust. After brush cleaned by the specified method, install 3 1/2" min. asphalt pavement. This Provides a completely new pavement, provides opportunity to correct court slope and grade, eliminates all shrinkage and non upheaval or depression cracks.DPR utilizes the standard developed and approved by ASBA and all work shall be done in accordance with American Sports Builders Association (A.S.B.A.) guide specifications.

1.1 Sub-grade Preparation

The sub-grade soil must support construction equipment without deformation as well as serve as the foundation for the pavement structure. Therefore, it is most important that it is properly prepared. Low-quality soils must be improved by adding suitable admixtures. Asphalt can be used to stabilize granular soils. Local areas that are highly susceptible to frost heaving and frost boils should be removed and replaced with better materials or reworked to make uniform the upper portion of the sub-grade. To prevent growth of weeds, the sub-grade should be treated with a soil sterilant.

1.2 Drainage

Proper drainage [under drains] is of the utmost importance in the construction of a good court. In sandy or gravelly soil, under drainage may not be required, but in heavy clay soils it is desirable to dig a ditch entirely around the court, with such bottom slope and outlet as will prevent accumulation of water. The ditch should be two to three feet in depth, with a perforated pipe, or open clay tile at the bottom, and should then be backfilled with porous fill to within a few inches of the surface.

1.3 Slope

The finished court surface should slope 1" in 10 ft., o.83% on a true plane from end to end, corner to corner, or side to side. End to end slope is preferable for a playing surface and for construction. The 12" difference in elevation from one end to the other (8" in the in-bounds area) is not noticeable by the players. The surface should not slope away in two directions from the net.

1.4 Perimeter Edging

Perimeter edging is not constructed on all courts. But for many courts, it is needed to prevent shoulder material erosion that will result in edge failures. Erosion can be prevented by construction of perimeter edging with top elevation 1/2'" below finished grade level. The court's surface course should be tapered from 6" away from the edging to meet it. Perimeter edging can be constructed of brick, Portland cement concrete, or steel.

1.5 Composition of Mix

Conventional mix-design procedures, which have been used for many years, are available and are suited for designing asphalt paving mixtures. Aggregates and asphalts are selected and proportioned to obtain properties desired in the finished pavement. The asphalt mixture, when placed and compacted, shall provide an adequate pavement structure that is watertight, have a suitable surface texture, and require little or no maintenance.

The highest quality court bases are built with asphalt concrete or approved equal

The playing surface may be either a hot sand asphalt mixture is required or approved equal is acceptable or for the truest surface, a proprietary surfacing.

A color finish on asphalt courts surfaces shall be used. Favorite colors are grass green and tile red, or a combination of both. A number of proprietary products are marketed for this purpose, but they must be tested to be sure they are compatible with asphalt and will weather without bleeding or discoloration. These special finishes are water-based materials and should be diluted to proper consistency before application.

1.6 Proprietary Surfacing

Proprietary surfacing consists of multi-layer construction that provides a high type, weather-resistant surface. Layout is important, with an asphalt base and good drainage needed for sound foundation.

Successive application of factory-compounded products, containing the proper balance of emulsified asphalt binder, selected mineral fillers and selected coloring may be applied by squeegee to obtain a smooth, nonskid texture, and complete sealing action. Where color fastness is desired, special proprietary products shall be used in the final application.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR COLOR COATING

2.0 SURFACE PREPARATION - ASPHALT

Unsound, damaged or broken areas shall be cut out and repaired by patching with appropriate paving mix, then allowed to cure seven days.

New asphalt shall be allowed to cure at least seven day, or until free of light oils and presents a water break-free surface before application of COLOR COURT surfacing materials.

All cracks, expansion joints and other areas including perimeters where plant growth existed shall be treated with an effective weed killer to prevent re-growth.

Surface shall be clean and free of all dust, dirt, debris, weeds, grease, oil and other foreign matter. Clean by washing with high-pressure water [2,500 PSI] and by vacuuming or power blower. Wet scrub low areas with water and stiff broom to remove all sediment and silt. Minor surface cracks up to one-fourth inch (1/4") wide shall be filled with COLOR COAT siliconized Crack Filler. Surface depressions shall be located by flooding with water, and low areas marked by outlining with chalk. When dry, depressions in excess of one fourth inch (1/4") DECP shall be leveled with hot asphalt-sand mix. Low areas one-fourth inch (1/4") deep or less shall be leveled with the following Patch Mix:

2 gallons plaster sand
2 gallons FILKOTE RESURFACER
¼ gallon COLOR COURT Tennis Court Binder

Existing playing lines can be marked by sinking nails at corners and line intersections, or, if applying COLOR COURT color surfacing ONLY, can be covered with masking tape.

Porous or rough, weathered asphalt shall be surfaced with FILKOTE Surface Filler prior to application of COLOR COURT color surfacing. FILKOTE shall be applied over the clean, dry surface at the rate of not less than ten (10) nor more than thirty (30) gallons per one thousand (1,000) square feet. Material shall be thoroughly cured before being covered by the succeeding application. Method of applying is spreading material from windrow using a flexible rubber squeegee, (CC-810NP or CC-1010NP) Use of FILKOTE on new asphalt or resurfacing previously coated asphalt is optional. Allow to cure thoroughly – AT LEAST 48 Hours – before applying COLOR COURT color surfacing.

2.1 APPLICATION

COLOR COURT color surfacing shall be applied to the clean, prepared surface to obtain a total application rate of not less than ten (10) nor more than fifteen (15) gallons per one thousand (1,000) square feet of area. Material shall be thoroughly cured before being covered by a succeeding application. Method of applying is spreading material from windrow using a flexible rubber squeegee, (CC-810NP or CC-1010NP), or

spreading with squeegee and leveling with a roller-coaster (CC-808NP), rolling at a right angle to the squeegee pull. Wet material in the windrow shall not be allowed to dry during application.

2.2 PLAYING LINES

After the color finish course has cured twenty-four to forty-eight (24 to 2\48) hours, playing lines shall be accurately located, as per tennis and basketball court layout, (attached Exhibits 1 and 2) marked and painted with COLOR COURT Line Paint. Twenty-four (24) hours drying time shall be allowed before recreation use.

2.3 LIMITATIONS

Application of COLOR COURT materials shall not be permitted during rainfall, when rainfall is imminent and or unless air temperature is at least fifty degrees Fahrenheit (50° F.) and rising. DO NOT ALLOW TO FREEZE.

Scope of work and specification for Vinyl-clad chain link fence

Section 1: Scope and Specification

3.1 **Scope**: Work shall consist of installing a new vinyl-clad chain link fence system at the subject site. The scope of work and

specification shall include but not necessary be limited to the following.

3.11 The Contractor shall provide all services as per scope of work and specifications which shall not be limited to demolition and removal of existing chain link fence; all construction requirements shall conform to the applicable provisions of the D.C. Specifications for Highways and Structures.

3.12 Contractor shall fabricate, furnish, assemble, and erect the 6 feet high vinyl-clad chain link fence, connections, and ties, and all other work incidental to the installation. The fence shall be erected to the lines, grades, and height as existing and/or as directed by DPR in accordance with the specification

3.13 The vinyl-clad chain link fence shall be (per the height in feet) high and must confirms with the specification or approved equal. The contractor shall submit the specification of the fence and reliable schedule that it adheres to.

3.2 **General**

3.21 Demolition and removal of the existing chain link fence from site

3.22 Provide and install (linear footage) long vinyl-clad chain link fence and two gates as per the attached drawing. However, the actual quantities shall be verified on site. (See ATA-1)

3.23 All wire fabric shall be vinyl clad and shall be the 9-gauge and 2" mesh as shown on the attached exhibit, ATA-2.

3.24 All prospective bidders shall review the document(s) before the time of pre-bid site inspection, and have questions ready.

3.25 Prospective bidders shall provide a separate unit cost for each line item listed, in the solicitation schedule(s).

3.26 Prospective bidders shall provide a projected schedule of work showing time required to complete each fence project from time of notice to proceed required.

3.27 All work must be accomplished as per an approved schedule.

3.3 **Products**: vinyl-clad chain link fence

3.4 **GATES**

3.41 Gates shall be manufactured of the same material to the fence and meet the requirements of ASTM F668.

3.42 The material for fence fittings shall be manufactured to meet the requirements of ASTM F626. The coating for all fittings shall be the same system required for the framework

3.43 The gate post shall bear the following criterion:

Section 2: EXECUTIONS

2.1 Install fence in accordance with manufacturer's instructions or approved method of installation.

2.2 Space posts uniformly at 7'8-3/4" maximum face to face unless otherwise indicated.

2.3 Concrete Set Posts: Drill hole in firm undisturbed or compacted soil. Holes shall have diameter 4 times greater than nominal outside dimension of post, and depths approximately 6" deeper than post bottom. Excavate deeper as required for adequate support in soft and loose soils, and for posts with heavy lateral loads. Set post bottom 36" below surface when in firm, undisturbed soil. Place concrete around post in a continuous pour. Trowel finish around posts and slope to direct water away from posts.

2.4 For Gate Posts and Hardware, install set keepers, stops, sleeves and other accessories into concrete.

2.5 Check each post for vertical and top alignment, and maintain in position during placement and finishing operation.

2.6 Align fence panels between posts.

2.7 The Contractor shall provide all service as per this scope of work and specifications which shall not be limited to demolition and removal of existing chain link fence; all construction requirements shall conform to the applicable provisions of the District of Columbia's Specifications for Highways and Structures.

2.8 Contractor shall fabricate, furnish, assemble, and erect the ornamental fence, connections, and ties, and all other work incidental to the installation. The fence shall be erected to the lines, grades, and height as indicated and/or as directed by DPR

2.1 All materials required must be stockpiled before work commences.

2.2 The contractor shall complete the project as per an approved schedule.

SCOPE OF WORK AND SPECIFICATIONS
FOR RENOVATION OF BASKETBALL COURTS FOR

1. TACOMA PARK BASKETBALL COURT
   LOCATION: 300 VAN BUREN STREET, NW

The District of Columbia Office of Contracting and Procurement (OCP), on behalf of the District of Columbia Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), has a requirement to resurface the basketball courts at the above mentioned site. The contractor selected shall provide all labor, materials, and equipment as specified and as required for complete and proper execution, and examine the area(s) and conditions under which the work shall be performed. The scope of work and specifications shall include but not necessarily be limited to...

1. Removing the existing fencing to acquire access to facilities. DPR fence specification is attached should a necessity arises by the vendors.
2. Stabilizing the eroded area before paving the basket ball courts. please see attachment "A"
3. Milling existing asphalt pavement that it dimension combined is 53X85 feet and top dress with 2" crushed stone **dust** after Wet scrubbing low areas with water and stiff broom to remove all sediment, silt and any foreign materials
4. Install 2 1/2" min. after compaction asphalt base course pavement and 1" min compacted surface course. Contractor must apply in two courses (the base and surface courses) to achieve required surface smoothness where the surface course being of finer texture than the base course.
5. Apply new acrylic surface mix and as set forth in attached specification or approved equal.
6. The finished court surface should slope 1" in 10 ft., o.83% on a true plane from end to end, corner to corner, or side to side. End to end slope is preferable for a playing surface and for construction. The elevation difference for the courts from one end to the other is not noticeable by the players. The surface should not slope away in two directions from the short center line
7. Color coating play surface as per the attached specification
8. Providing and installing basketball posts, backboards, rims and nets for the basket courts. The quantity of the equipments shall match the existing ones.

DPR TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF TENNIS AND BASKETBALL COURTS

1. General

The tennis courts should be tournament quality and meet the standards of the U.S. Tennis Court and Track Builder Association. All berms should have a maximum slope of 33% (1:3) between terraces. The fence should have openings no larger than 1 ½" x 1 ½" and should form an architectonic marriage to the local setting. All damage outlets should be level and meet contours of the court surface. See figure (1.0)

The asphalt paving shall be constructed Full-Depth on prepared sub-grade. A Full-Depth asphalt pavement is one in which asphalt mixtures are employed for all courses above the sub-grade or improved sub-grade. Normally, more than one course is needed to achieve required surface smoothness, the surface course being of finer texture than the base course. In addition to conventional asphalt surface construction, proprietary products, in color, are available and should be used in multiple layers to give very close surface tolerances.

The renovation of the exiting courts shall be milled to a minimum depth of 2" and shall be toped by 2" crushed stone dust. After brush cleaned by the specified method, install 3 1/2" min. asphalt pavement. This Provides a completely new pavement, provides opportunity to correct court slope and grade, eliminates all shrinkage and non upheaval or depression cracks.DPR utilizes the standard developed and approved by ASBA and all work shall be done in accordance with American Sports Builders Association (A.S.B.A.) guide specifications.

1.1 Sub-grade Preparation

The sub-grade soil must support construction equipment without deformation as well as serve as the foundation for the pavement structure. Therefore, it is most important that it is properly prepared. Low-quality soils must be improved by adding suitable admixtures. Asphalt can be used to stabilize granular soils. Local areas that are highly susceptible to frost heaving and frost boils should be removed and replaced with better materials or reworked to make uniform the upper portion of the sub-grade. To prevent growth of weeds, the sub-grade should be treated with a soil sterilant.

1.2 Drainage

Proper drainage [under drains] is of the utmost importance in the construction of a good court. In sandy or gravelly soil, under drainage may not be required, but in heavy clay soils it is desirable to dig a ditch entirely around the court, with such bottom slope and outlet as will prevent accumulation of water. The ditch should be two to three feet in depth, with a perforated pipe, or open clay tile at the bottom, and should then be backfilled with porous fill to within a few inches of the surface.

1.3 Slope

The finished court surface should slope 1" in 10 ft., o.83% on a true plane from end to end, corner to corner, or side to side. End to end slope is preferable for a playing surface and for construction. The 12" difference in elevation from one end to the other (8" in the in-bounds area) is not noticeable by the players. The surface should not slope away in two directions from the net.

1.4 Perimeter Edging

Perimeter edging is not constructed on all courts. But for many courts, it is needed to prevent shoulder material erosion that will result in edge failures. Erosion can be prevented by construction of perimeter edging with top elevation 1/2'" below finished grade level. The court's surface course should be tapered from 6" away from the edging to meet it. Perimeter edging can be constructed of brick, Portland cement concrete, or steel.

1.5 Composition of Mix

Conventional mix-design procedures, which have been used for many years, are available and are suited for designing asphalt paving mixtures. Aggregates and asphalts are selected and proportioned to obtain properties desired in the finished pavement. The asphalt mixture, when placed and compacted, shall provide an adequate pavement structure

that is watertight, have a suitable surface texture, and require little or no maintenance.

The highest quality court bases are built with asphalt concrete or approved equal

The playing surface may be either a hot sand asphalt mixture is required or approved equal is acceptable or for the truest surface, a proprietary surfacing.

A color finish on asphalt courts surfaces shall be used. Favorite colors are grass green and tile red, or a combination of both. A number of proprietary products are marketed for this purpose, but they must be tested to be sure they are compatible with asphalt and will weather without bleeding or discoloration. These special finishes are water-based materials and should be diluted to proper consistency before application.

1.6 Proprietary Surfacing

Proprietary surfacing consists of multi-layer construction that provides a high type, weather-resistant surface. Layout is important, with an asphalt base and good drainage needed for sound foundation.

Successive application of factory-compounded products, containing the proper balance of emulsified asphalt binder, selected mineral fillers and selected coloring may be applied by squeegee to obtain a smooth, nonskid texture, and complete sealing action. Where color fastness is desired, special proprietary products shall be used in the final application.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR COLOR COATING

2.0 SURFACE PREPARATION - ASPHALT

Unsound, damaged or broken areas shall be cut out and repaired by patching with appropriate paving mix, then allowed to cure seven days. New asphalt shall be allowed to cure at least seven day, or until free of light oils and presents a water break-free surface before application of COLOR COURT surfacing materials.

All cracks, expansion joints and other areas including perimeters where plant growth existed shall be treated with an effective weed killer to prevent re-growth.

Surface shall be clean and free of all dust, dirt, debris, weeds, grease, oil and other foreign matter. Clean by washing with high-pressure water [2,500 PSI] and by vacuuming or power blower. Wet scrub low areas with water and stiff broom to remove all sediment and silt. Minor surface cracks up to one-fourth inch (1/4") wide shall be filled with COLOR COAT siliconized Crack Filler. Surface depressions shall be located by flooding with water, and low areas marked by outlining with chalk. When dry, depressions in excess of one fourth inch (1/4") DECP shall be leveled with hot asphalt-sand mix. Low areas one-fourth inch (1/4") deep or less shall be leveled with the following Patch Mix:

2 gallons plaster sand
2 gallons FILKOTE RESURFACER
¼ gallon COLOR COURT Tennis Court Binder

Existing playing lines can be marked by sinking nails at corners and line intersections, or, if applying COLOR COURT color surfacing ONLY, can be covered with masking tape.

Porous or rough, weathered asphalt shall be surfaced with FILKOTE Surface Filler prior to application of COLOR COURT color surfacing. FILKOTE shall be applied over the clean, dry surface at the rate of not less than ten (10) nor more than thirty (30) gallons per one thousand (1,000) square feet. Material shall be thoroughly cured before being covered by the succeeding application. Method of applying is spreading material from windrow using a flexible rubber squeegee, (CC-810NP or CC-1010NP) Use of FILKOTE on new asphalt or resurfacing previously coated asphalt is optional. Allow to cure thoroughly – AT LEAST 48 Hours – before applying COLOR COURT color surfacing.

2.1 APPLICATION

COLOR COURT color surfacing shall be applied to the clean, prepared surface to obtain a total application rate of not less than ten (10) nor more than fifteen (15) gallons per one thousand (1,000) square feet of area. Material shall be thoroughly cured before being covered by a succeeding application. Method of applying is spreading material from windrow using a flexible rubber squeegee, (CC-810NP or CC-1010NP), or spreading with squeegee and leveling with a roller-coaster (CC-808NP), rolling at a right angle to the squeegee pull. Wet material in the windrow shall not be allowed to dry during application.

2.2 PLAYING LINES

After the color finish course has cured twenty-four to forty-eight (24 to 2\48) hours, playing lines shall be accurately located, as per tennis and basketball court layout, (attached Exhibits 1 and 2) marked and painted with COLOR COURT Line Paint. Twenty-four (24) hours drying time shall be allowed before recreation use.

2.3 LIMITATIONS

Application of COLOR COURT materials shall not be permitted during rainfall, when rainfall is imminent and or unless air temperature is at least fifty degrees Fahrenheit (50° F.) and rising. DO NOT ALLOW TO FREEZE.

Scope of work and specification for Vinyl-clad chain link fence

Section 1: Scope and Specification

3.1 **Scope**: Work shall consist of installing a new vinyl-clad chain link fence system at the subject site. The scope of work and specification shall include but not necessary be limited to the following.

3.11 The Contractor shall provide all services as per scope of work and specifications which shall not be limited to demolition and removal of existing chain link fence; all construction requirements shall conform to the applicable provisions of the D.C. Specifications for Highways and Structures.

3.12 Contractor shall fabricate, furnish, assemble, and erect the 6 feet high vinyl-clad chain link fence, connections, and ties, and all other work incidental to the installation. The fence shall be erected to the lines, grades, and height as existing and/or as directed by DPR in accordance with the specification

3.13 The vinyl-clad chain link fence shall be ( ) high and must confirms with the specification or approved equal. The contractor shall submit the specification of the fence and reliable schedule that it adheres to.

3.2 **General**

3.21 Demolition and removal of the existing chain link fence from site

3.22 Provide and install ( ) long vinyl-clad chain link fence and two gates as per the attached

drawing. However, the actual quantities shall be verified on site. (See ATA-1)

3.23 All wire fabric shall be vinyl clad and shall be the 9-gauge and 2" mesh as shown on the attached exhibit, ATA-2.

3.24 All prospective bidders shall review the document(s) before the time of pre-bid site inspection, and have questions ready.

3.25 Prospective bidders shall provide a separate unit cost for each line item listed, in the solicitation schedule(s).

3.26 Prospective bidders shall provide a projected schedule of work showing time required to complete each fence project from time of notice to proceed required.

3.27 All work must be accomplished as per an approved schedule.

3.3 **Products**: vinyl-clad chain link fence

3.4 **GATES**

3.41 Gates shall be manufactured of the same material to the fence and meet the requirements of ASTM F668.

3.42 The material for fence fittings shall be manufactured to meet the requirements of ASTM F626. The coating for all fittings shall be the same system required for the framework

3.43 The gate post shall bear the following criterion:

Section 2: EXECUTIONS

2.1 Install fence in accordance with manufacturer's instructions or approved method of installation.

2.2 Space posts uniformly at 7'8-3/4" maximum face to face unless otherwise indicated.

2.3 Concrete Set Posts: Drill hole in firm undisturbed or compacted soil. Holes shall have diameter 4 times greater than nominal outside dimension of post, and depths approximately 6" deeper than post bottom. Excavate deeper as required for adequate support in soft and loose soils, and for posts with heavy lateral loads. Set post bottom 36" below surface when in firm, undisturbed soil. Place concrete around post in a continuous pour. Trowel finish around posts and slope to direct water away from posts.

2.4 For Gate Posts and Hardware, install set keepers, stops, sleeves and other accessories into concrete.

2.5 Check each post for vertical and top alignment, and maintain in position during placement and finishing operation.

2.6 Align fence panels between posts.

2.7 The Contractor shall provide all service as per this scope of work and specifications which shall not be limited to demolition and removal of existing chain link fence; all construction requirements shall conform to the applicable provisions of the District of Columbia's Specifications for Highways and Structures.

2.8 Contractor shall fabricate, furnish, assemble, and erect the ornamental fence, connections, and ties, and all other work incidental to the installation. The fence shall be erected to the lines, grades, and height as indicated and/or as directed by DPR

2.1 All materials required must be stockpiled before work commences.

2.2 The contractor shall complete the project as per an approved schedule.